

- Leptomerocoris antennatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 145, = *Sabellicus sordidus*, Walk.
Helopeltis braconiformis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 165, = *Helopeltis (Dulichius) clavifer*, Walk.

To be treated as non-existent.

Types broken, undeterminable.

- Capsus obscurellus*, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 93 (1873).
 — *intaminatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 127.

Species the types of which are not now to be found in the British Museum.

- Capsus frontifer*, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 94 (1873).
 — *pallescens*, Walk. loc. cit.
 — *nigritulus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 112.
 — *semichusus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 118.
 — *subirroratus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 119.
 — *marginicollis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 128.
Leptomerocoris simplex, Walk. loc. cit. p. 145.
Monalocoris bipunctipennis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 159.
Monalonia ichneumonoides, Walk. loc. cit. p. 162.

XXII.—*New Bats from British East Africa collected by Mrs. Hinde, and from the Cameroons by Mr. G. L. Bates.* By
 OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE British Museum owes to the kindness of Mrs. Hinde, wife of Dr. S. L. Hinde, of Fort Hall, British East Africa, a further collection of bats, and these include three well-marked new forms, which I have described below, in conjunction with two others obtained by Mr. G. L. Bates in West Africa.

The new *Myotis* from Fort Hall, which I have named in honour of its captor, is an especially noticeable discovery.

Pipistrellus crassulus, sp. n.

A medium-sized species with disproportionally short fore-arms.

General build thick and heavy. Muzzle broad, swollen. Ears short, laid forward they do not nearly reach to the tip of the muzzle; inner margin straight below, convex above; tip evenly and broadly rounded; outer margin straight above, slightly convex below; basal lobe small, rounded. Tragus of medium length, its greatest breadth opposite its

inner base; inner margin straight, tip rounded, outer margin gently convex, ending below in a small basal lobule. Thumbs short, with thickened but not enlarged basal pad. Wings from the base of the toes. Calcars about equal in length to the free border of the uropatagium; postcalcareal lobules distinct but narrow. Tail involved in membrane almost to the tip. Penis very long, slender.

Fur 3·5–4·0 mm. long on back. Uniformly dusky brown above, scarcely paler below. Membranes blackish brown throughout, without any trace of white margins.

Skull broad, stout and flattened, conspicuously broader and heavier, especially anteriorly, than in *P. pipistrellus*, which has a much longer forearm. Upper profile straight, the frontal region not inflated.

Inner upper incisors very thick, bifid; the postero-external cusp nearly as long as the main one; outer incisor slender, unicuspid, reaching about halfway from the cingulum to the tip of the inner tooth. Small upper premolar in the inner angle between the canine and large premolar, which touch one another outside it; not visible from without. Lower incisors broad, bifid. First lower premolar about three fourths the height of the second.

Dimensions of the type (measured in spirit):—

Forearm 28 mm.

Head and body 47; tail 27; ear 10; tragus on inner edge 3·5; thumb, free of membrane (c. u.) 4; third finger, metacarpus 26, 1st phalanx 9, 2nd phalanx 8·8; fifth finger 37; lower leg 12; hind foot, from back of calcar (c. u.) 7; penis 11.

Skull: greatest length 12·7; mastoid breadth 7·7.

Hab. Efulen, Cameroons.

Type. Adult male. Collected by G. L. Bates. One specimen.

This bat, with the short forearm of such pigmy species as *Pipistrellus Stampflii* and *minusculus*, has a very much larger body and head. The breadth and flatness of the skull are particularly noticeable.

Scotophilus nigrita colias, subsp. n.

A richly yellow (almost orange) bellied race of *S. nigrita*.

General characters as in this species, which is Dobson's "*S. borbonicus*." Fur long, rather shaggy; hairs of back 8–9 mm. in length. General colour above (of the tips of the hairs) olivaceous, but the bases of the hairs are a dull sulphur-yellow, which shows through on the upper surface. Below,

the central line is a rich chrome-yellow, deepening laterally on the sides of the belly to a golden yellow, which is especially bright on the broad band of fur extending on the wing-membrane between the elbows and knees.

Dimensions of the type:—

Forearm 55 mm. (57 in a second specimen).

Skull: greatest length 20.5; zygomatic breadth 14.5; cheek-tooth series 5.7.

Hab. Fort Hall, Kenya District, British East Africa.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 2. 7. 6. 11. Original number 107. Collected 25th Jan., 1902, and presented by Mrs. Hinde.

The bats referable to *S. nigrita* seem divisible by colour into several geographical subspecies, of which *S. n. Dingmi*, Smith, would be the Cape one, and *S. n. leucogaster*, Cretzschm., the Abyssinian. Specimens representing the true Senegalese *S. nigrita* and the Mozambique forms described by Peters are still wanting to the Museum Collection.

From any member of the group as yet described *S. n. colias* seems readily distinguishable by its brilliantly yellow under surface.

Scotophilus nigrita nux, subsp. n.

A chestnut-brown subspecies of *S. nigrita*.

General characters of the smaller forms of the widely distributed *S. nigrita*. Fur short, close and fine; hairs of back about 5 mm. in length. Colour above uniform chestnut-brown, or "burnt umber" (Ridgway), the bases of the hairs slightly paler than the tips; very different therefore from the other pale brown or olivaceous representatives of the species. Under surface a rather lighter brown, approaching "russet" (Ridgway), the other forms being all yellowish or whitish below. Fur of body scarcely extending on the wing-membranes below.

Dimensions of the type (measured in spirit before skinning):—

Forearm 55 mm.

Head and body 70; tail 47; ear 15.

Skull: greatest length 20.5; zygomatic breadth 14.7; upper cheek-tooth series 5.8.

Hab. Efulen, Cameroons.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 3. 2. 4. 5. Collected by Mr. G. L. Bates.

Although conspicuously different in colour from any of the known forms of *S. nigrita*, this bat so clearly represents that species in the West-African forest country that for the present I prefer to give it only subspecific rank.

Myotis Hildegardeae, sp. n.

A beautiful and brightly coloured species allied to *M. Bocagei*.

Size medium. Ears small, narrow; inner margin evenly convex, tip very narrowly rounded, outer margin concave above, convex below, a marked angular antitragal lobule at the outer base thickly covered with fur. Tragus rather short, its inner margin slightly but evenly convex, its greatest breadth opposite the lower third of its inner margin, whence it slopes evenly to the narrow but not sharply pointed tip; basal lobe large, rounded. Feet large; wings to the metatarsi; calcars long, reaching nearly three-fourths towards the tip of the tail and ending in a distinct lobule.

Fur soft, thick and fine; hairs of back about 5-6 mm. in length. Wing-membranes naked, except for a few hairs on the under surface between the humeri and the flanks. Inter-femoral furry above at the base, a narrow band passing outwards behind the legs nearly halfway down the tibiæ. Top of toes hairy.

General colour of upper surface bright "tawny-ochraceous," the head rather paler than the back. Individually the hairs are blackish brown for about 2 mm. at their bases, then pale tawny, darkening to their tips. Below the general colour is "pinkish-buff," the hairs blackish at their bases. Membranes dark throughout, contrasting strikingly with the bright colour of the body.

Skull considerably larger than in *M. Bocagei*, broader and lower than in *M. Goudoti*. Small upper premolars in the tooth-row, subequal in horizontal section, and less unequal in height than usual.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin) :—

Forearm 37 mm.

Head and body (c.) 53; tail 37; ear (dry) 13; tragus on inner edge (dry) 4·6; thumb clear of membrane 5; third finger, metacarpus 35, 1st phalanx 15·5, 2nd phalanx 10·7; fifth finger 53; tibia 17; foot from back of calcar (c. u.) 9·8; calcar 17.

Skull: greatest length 15·2; basal length 11·3; breadth of brain-case 8; front of canine to back of m^3 5·7.

Hab. Fort Hall, Kenya District. Alt. 4000 feet.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 3. 3. 2. 2. Original number 115. Collected 17th Oct., 1902, by Mrs. Hinde. Two specimens.

This very beautiful bat I have much pleasure in naming in honour of its discoverer Mrs. Hildegarde Hinde, to whom

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the British Museum is indebted for so many interesting Chiroptera and Rodentia.

M. Hildegardæ is readily distinguishable from any of its allies by its striking coloration, as it is far brighter in tone than either *M. Bocagei* or *M. Goudoti*, the species most similar to it.

Nyctinomus Hindei, sp. n.

A whitish-winged member of the *N. pumilus* group.

Essential characters of ears, tragus, skull, &c., apparently as in *N. limbatus*, Peters. A marked tuft of brown hairs behind the joining membrane of the ears.

Colour of upper surface chocolate-brown, finely flecked with white; the bases of the hairs (which attain about 4-4.5 mm. in length) rather lighter. Under surface brown, more or less washed superficially with whitish, especially along the middle line of the belly; a creamy white line edging the junction of the wings with the flanks. Ears, forearms, hind limbs, and interfemoral membrane dark brown. Wing-membranes near the body whitish brown, paling to white on the middle part of the wing, and darkening again at the tips to brown.

Skull about as in *N. Emini*, though with less marked pre-orbital processes. Small upper premolar outside the middle line of tooth-row, less crushed than in *limbatus*, more so than in *Emini*. Middle lower incisors deeply bifid.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Forearm 40 mm.

Head and body (c.) 61; tail 35; thumb close to membrane 6; third finger, metacarpal 39, 1st phalanx 15.5; fifth finger 39.

Skull: greatest length 17.6; basal length 14.6; zygomatic breadth 11.4; front of canine to back of m^3 6.7.

Hab. Fort Hall, Mt. Kenya district, British East Africa. Alt. 4000 feet.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 3.3.2.4. Original number 134. Collected 1st Jan., 1903, and presented by Mrs. Hinde. Two specimens.

This *Nyctinomus* is most closely related to *N. Emini*, de Wint., of Usambiro, German E. Africa*, but differs by its whitish wings and more closely crushed upper premolars.

* Not Mosambiro, as accidentally printed in the original description, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) vii. p. 41 (1901).